in central eastern Missouri during the last twenty or thirty years. Rivermen along the upper Meramec report seeing it occasionally.— Roger N. Baldwin, *St. Louis, Mo.*

New Greenland Records.— My attention was lately directed to a European pamphlet entitled ' Dansk Ornithol. Foren Tidskrift,' IV, p. 130, where by an author, O. Helms, under the caption ' Nye Arter for Östgrönland,' four species are enumerated as having been taken in East Greenland. Two of them, *Marila marila* and *Falco peregrinus*, are known to have been taken there in previous years. The other two, *Podiceps grisegena* and *Totanus calidris* are new to the A. O. U. Check-List. Although *Totanus calidris* had been added in the past *ex hypothesi*, it is not as yet in the List proper. I propose that they be added to the Check-List, the first after *Colymbus holbœllii* (2.1), the second as *Totanus totanus* (255.1).— W. F. Henninger, *New Bremen, Ohio.*

Notes on Birds of Seattle, Washington.— Although the Oregon Jay (*Perisoreus obscurus obscurus*) is a not uncommon species in this locality from October until April, and quite often observed during the breeding season, there is no record to my knowledge of its eggs having been taken in this State, although D. E. Brown, of Seattle, states that a few years ago he found a nest containing young.

On April 18, 1909, the writer while looking through a dense strip of second growth of young red firs (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*) in a heavy wooded tract a few miles east of the city, found a nest of this species. The young fir in which it was built was alongside an old and seldom used path through the second growth, on the edge of a small open space about ten feet in diameter, having a further undergrowth of salal (*Gualtheria shallon*) and red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*) shrubs. The tree was five inches in diameter tapering to a height of thirty-five feet, and the nest was placed close against its trunk on four small branches, at a height of twelve feet. It was outwardly constructed of dead dry twigs, next a thick felting of green moss into which was interwoven some white cotton string, and was lined with dry moss, a little dead grass and a few feathers, among the latter some of the Steller's Jay, and is a handsome compact affair. Dimensions: average outside diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth outside, 5 inches; inside 2 inches.

The eggs, three in number, were perfectly fresh, of a grayish cast and rather profusely covered with fine specks and spots of a grayish brown and dark brown color, mostly distributed on the larger ends. Measurements are: $1.01 \times .77$ inch; $1.05 \times .76$ inch; $1.03 \times .76$ inch.

From observation of this species a larger number of individuals may breed in this immediate locality than is generally supposed, but as it is a shy retiring bird during the nesting season, restricting itself to the dense timbered districts, its nest no doubt will remain hard to locate.

The following additional species have been noted since the publication in 'The Auk' (Vol. XIX, No. 2, April, 1902, pp. 131–141) of the 'List of Land Birds of Seattle' and can therefore be added thereto. The numbers are a continuation of the original List.

113. **Melopelia asiatica.** White-winged Dove.— One specimen, now in my collection, a female taken Nov. 11, 1907, at Puyallup, Wash., 25 miles south of Seattle, by J. H. Bowles of Tacoma. This may be regarded as accidental and is so noted in the A. O. U. Check-List.

114. **Accipiter cooperi.** Cooper's Hawk.— Rare summer resident. Breeds. Observed a number of times: August, 1908, May 22, 1909, May 7, 1911.

115. **Astur atricapillus striatulus.** Western Goshawk.— Rare. Have a fine specimen, an adult male, taken east of the city, April 27, 1909.

116. **Strix occidentalis caurina.** Northern Spotted Owl.– Probably not uncommon, but owing to the extent and density of our forests is hard of observation. An adult female in my collection bears date of Oct. 27, 1907, taken near Seattle.

117. **Loxia leucoptera.** White-winged Crossbill.— Numbers of this species, associating with *L. curvirostra minor*, were observed in the vicinity of this city from December, 1908, until the following April (1909), but although carefully watched for since, I have been unable to get other records. Must be regarded as an irregular winter visitant.

118. **Junco hyemalis hyemalis.** Slate-colored Junco.— On Feb. 4, 1909, J. H. Bowles of Tacoma took an adult male of this species which he kindly presented to me.

119. **Melospiza lincolni striata.** Forbush's Sparrow.— An adult male, taken near Tacoma April 14, 1908, by J. H. Bowles is the only record of the species for this immediate vicinity.

120. **Passerella iliaca fuliginosa.** Sooty Fox Sparrow.— One specimen, an adult male, taken by J. H. Bowles April 2, 1909, in Tacoma.

121. **Passerella iliaca insularis.** Kadiak Fox Sparrow.— An adult female taken by J. H. Bowles, Feb. 13, 1909, near Seattle (Kirkland, Wash.).

Undoubtedly this and the preceding species occur irregularly during the spring and fall migrations and may be winter residents to some extent, and there is a possibility that *fuliginosa* may breed in this district as it is known to do so along the coast of N. W. Washington.

122. **Tachycineta thalassina lepida.** Northern Violet-green Swallow.— Was inadvertently omitted from the original list. An abundant summer resident, in and about the city, breeding everywhere in suitable locations.

123. **Bombycilla garrula.** Bohemian Waxwing.— On the morning of Dec. 4, 1910, a most beautiful Bohemian Waxwing in high plumage was observed feeding on the berries of a mountain ash tree in my front yard. This bird remained on the premises until 5 p. m., but returned the following day at 7:45 a. m. and stayed continuously in the yard until

4:30 P. M. The following day it again returned about noon, remaining until dusk. As the mountain ash trees were likewise occupied by upwards of a hundred Western Robins, also feeding on the berries, the supply became exhausted and all the birds left. The Waxwing was entirely unsuspicious, allowing me to approach within three feet, and even then showed no signs of alarm, thus giving an exceptional opportunity for observation.

On February 15, 1911, I noted a flock of about thirty-five of this species in the southern part of the city, and again on March 8, a flock of upwards of forty.

124. **Vireosylva olivacea.** RED-EYED VIREO.— A rare summer resident, partial to certain localities, in such however its characteristic song can be heard each season.

125. **Regulus calendula grinnelli.** SITKA KINGLET.— Regular early spring and late autumn migrant.

126. **Planesticus migratorius migratorius.** ROBIN.—Among the flocks of Western Robins so common during the winter months, occasionally are seen individuals undoubtedly of this species. In my collection is a perfectly typical specimen of *migratorius* taken in this locality.— S. F. RATHBUN, *Seattle, Wash.*

Professor Whitman's Collection of Pigeons.— Biological investigators will be glad to know that the large and valuable collection of pigeons and birds which were the basis of nearly a score of years' work of the late C. O. Whitman are being maintained and kept together. The material upon which Professor Whitman's extensive evolutional and natural history investigations were made will thus be available while his manuscripts and records are being arranged for publication.

Very abundant material is at hand for a continuance of studies on hybridization, sex, fertility, instinct, etc., more than is now utilized to its full advantage.

Mrs. Whitman has arranged, as long as it is utilized, to keep together this material, priceless from its history, some of the birds having pedigrees reaching back for a long series of years. The collection has been gathered from all parts of the world, not only through long years which consecration to the work could alone have made possible, but also at great expense of money which could be made use of only through sacrifice. Those who know best what this has been feel that the collection must be kept to be utilized as long as it will serve its purpose.

It was only in the last months of Professor Whitman's life that facilities for experiments and observation on a much larger scale were secured through the efforts of friends who put at his service the piece of ground adjoining his residence. He at once had built a large number of new cages; and delighted with the prospect of the enlarged opportunities declared that his real work he was just about to begin and that "five years will show."